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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman — J. J. Smith, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-111 — MAY 15, 1952

Employment Gains 3,300 In Montana During Year

Gain of 3,300 in number of employed persons in Montana's industries on April 15 as compared with one year ago is indicated in estimates compiled by the Commission in co-operation with the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures give 149,500 as the preliminary estimate for last month, while the final figures for April, 1951, are 146,200. This is the first month in the recent series reflecting such an advance over the previous year. At the same time the seasonal nature of employment as a whole is shown in a gain of 5,400 from the totals for March. All figures given are exclusive of agricultural employment.

Manufacturing Heads the List

Each of the major industries had more employment last month than a year ago, the report indicates, a tribute to the uniformity of labor demand and labor utilization throughout the industrial and economic structure of the state. Manufacturing led in a 700 gain over the twelve-month period, 500 in durable and 200 in nondurable goods. Lumber is the principal item in the durable category, and the increased employment in the timber industry is attributable in part to the more favorable weather conditions prevailing this spring than a year ago.

Mining and Trade Employ More

Metal mines, coal mines, petroleum production, and quarrying show a healthy increase in number of workers for the year period, a net gain of 500. In the case of metal mining the increase is limited by scarcity of qualified applicants to meet a continuing pressure for more miners. Wholesale and retail trade has a net gain of 400 employees for the year, all of it due to increased employment in the wholesale end. Retail figures show a slight decrease in employment.

Gain of 300 in Construction

The favorable spring season produced a rise of 300 in construction employment, most of it due to earlier expansion of crews on dams, highways, bridges and power lines than was possible a year ago. Seasonal nature of construction is reflected in the 60 percent increase from the previous month's employment.

Other Industries Follow Pattern

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate continued its steady growth over the year period with a 300 net gain, or about 7 percent. This industrial division is less affected by seasonal influences than many of the others. Transportation and utilities had a net gain of 200 for the year, despite a loss of 200 in interstate railroads which was offset by gains in utilities, trucking and air lines. The railroad employment decline grows out of mechanical changes in equipment and operating facilities. Government

(Continued on Page 2)

DEPLETION OF AVAILABLE LABOR SUPPLIES PROCEEDS AT RAPID PACE THROUGH APRIL

Depletion of available labor supplies in Montana proceeded at rapid pace during April. At the close of the month there were 5,700 jobseekers at the offices of the employment service in the state, as compared with 7,050 at the same time last year. Of this number there were 1,900 women this year and 2,200 a year ago, leaving men jobseekers a full 1,000 below the year ago level.

Seasonal Industry Resumption a Major Factor

Seasonal resumption of construction activities was a major factor in whittling down the labor supply last month, a process which is continuing into May and will extend into June and July. Logging and lumbering made gains in employment during April, though soft roads and snow conditions in the timber areas held the logging and hauling activities below their expected peak. Railroads resumed the track maintenance program which was interrupted last fall and already have numerous section and extra gangs on the annual summer campaign.

Farm Hiring Earlier Than Usual

Agricultural hiring tripled over the preceding month and was 20 percent greater than a year ago. Flood conditions along the Milk River, Yellowstone, and Missouri created brief labor emergencies in their valleys, and retarded spring farm work on affected acres. In general the early spring hastened farm hiring by several weeks.

Coal Mine Employment Dwindles

Coal mining entered upon its usual seasonal employment slump as the domestic fuel market declined, releasing 300 to 400 men for construction, farming, and service occupations. Meanwhile wholesale and retail trade, and the service industries, were responding to the quickened economic pulse with enlarged crews, a usual product of the seasonal shift.

General Labor Shortages In Prospect

The only areas with a substantial number of persons remaining unemployed are Kalispell, Billings, Butte, Missoula, Great Falls and Helena, and in all of these cities except Butte the supply is below that of a year ago. Even in these cities a shortage of labor is expected to develop by midsummer. Great Falls and Missoula have only about half their 1951 number of unemployed. Added to the uncertainty of labor supply is the reduced stream of transients appearing in Montana this year. This is ordinarily a principal source of farm labor supply and its absence, if continued, will throw added burden upon labor markets already drained of most of their manpower.

Hardrock Miner Scarcity Continues

Demand for hardrock miners for the metal mining areas of the state continues without abatement, and without prospect of immediate fulfillment. Extensive recruitment to meet this need is effective only to the point of maintaining crews at present level, no headway is as yet reported toward providing for a desired increase of 1,000 in the number of such miners employed.

Nearly 6,000 Placements in April

Job placements in industry and agriculture by the employment service offices more than doubled in April over the previous month, a usual seasonal expansion. There were 5,960 such placements in April, 2,587 in March, and 5,322 in April, 1951. This is the highest number of placements ever attained in April by the service, and helped reduce the supply of suitable applicants to fill the state's unfolding job opportunities.

Approaching New Peak at Hungry Horse

Total employment on the Hungry Horse project near Kalispell rose to 2,300 during early May, slightly above its total a year ago and very near to the 2,450 seasonal peak of August, 1951. Further demands will be felt as road construction around the west rim of the reservoir and final clearing of the upper reservoir area come into full operation, probably pushing beyond the last year maximum.

Much of the heavy employment on the project now is engaged in form-building and cement pouring, with expectation that completion of that phase will be reached late this fall. Labor supplies in the area appear to be adequate to meet the expected demand, except for special skills. New hires and callbacks during April numbered about 800, along with return of some reclamation employees to their tasks.

Canyon Ferry Staffing Complete

Labor demand on the Canyon Ferry dam project near Helena is at a low level as forces have been built up to about the maximum for the season. Requirements for replacement constitute the present employment outlook. No announcements of enlarged labor need during the coming summer season have been made. About 500 carpenters, cement operators, and construction laborers are on the prime contractor payroll, nearly all concentrated on cement work and form-building.

Expansion during April required recruitment of suitable construction forces from adjacent areas, a demand which was quickly supplied. Carpenters from projects to the

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary May 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(80 jobseekers; 41 men, 39 women) Supply for construction adequate, less building than a year ago. Demand at smelter is for replacements only, with turnover lighter than usual at this period.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Roundup, Laurel, Red Lodge — (850 jobseekers; 640 men, 210 women; 185 men, 36 women, over 50) Increasing demand came from construction contractors, from retail and wholesale trade, and for private households during late April. Much of the present unemployment is a product of annual coal mine seasonal layoffs of 100 at Roundup and 75 at Red Lodge. Utilization of this labor in construction and agriculture will ease the surplus. Prospect of stabilizing coal production through processing it into synthetic fuels is being explored.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident —(117 jobseekers; 67 men, 50 women) Construction of highways and buildings resumed on nearly full scale during April. Prospect that all qualified male applicants will be at work by May 15. Carpenters, heavy duty operators, electricians and plumbers already in short supply.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(471 jobseekers; 256 men, 215 women) Mining employment steady, less out-migration to farms and construction than normal. Local construction demand moderately less than a year ago, most of it coming from repair projects. Clerical and sales demand fairly heavy, especially for commission salesmen. Increased supply of transients during April seeking farm and highway work, most of them directed to adjacent areas.

CUT BANK—(119 jobseekers; 87 men, 32 women) Resumption of oil field seasonal jobs, construction, and farming made inroads on winter labor supply. Trade and service employment also increased. Demand should continue active through May with expansion of railroad maintenance and continuance of highway and grade contracts. Present labor supply includes 39 Indians, some of whom are leaving for Washington to work in fruit areas.

DILLON — (70 jobseekers; 37 men, 33 women) Construction projects using more local labor than normal for the season but employment in trade and service is lagging behind that of a year ago. Farm demand for tractor operators, livestock tenders and ranch work is about equal to the supply but shortage of ranch cooks and irrigators persists.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham—(25 jobseekers; 18 men, 7 women) Principal construction demand centers in erection of new grain elevator. Oil exploration has resumed but most of crew was brought in with the rig. Farm labor is in short supply, with transients insufficient to meet the demand.

FORT BENTON — (6 jobseekers; 3 men, 3 women) Labor supply short all through April; a fair supply of transients helped to avert acute shortage. Farm demand exceeds all other labor market needs. Highway project starting, includes bridge and overpass work, will necessitate recruitment from adjacent areas. Other construction consists mostly of small projects and repairs. Labor shortage expected throughout summer and fall season.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim — (69 jobseekers; 40 men, 29 women; 24 applicants over 45) Flood conditions in April created many emergency jobs, draining local labor market. Four construction contractors are calling back workers from last fall's crews, railroad section crews are being expanded to repair flood damage. Farmers who took industrial jobs in the winter are returning to their summer employment, requiring replacements. Very few transients appearing.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux — (13 jobseekers; 7 men, 6 women) The oil exploration campaign is assuming greater proportions as spring opens, resulting in a growing shortage of workers and a corresponding shortage of housing. Though the stream of transients is growing, the lack of housing limits the opportunity for their remaining. Construction demands are expanding, will draw help from adjacent areas.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford — (412 jobseekers; 224 men, 188 women; 93 men, 66 women, over 40) Increasing employment demand from wholesale and retail trade, construction, and manufacturing services has whittled the supply to half what it was a year ago and about 40 percent of what was available the first of April. Seasonal farm demands exceed the transient supply. Indians from nearby agencies are being employed. Air base contracts for housing, and for 400 living units in Great Falls, are utilizing all construction labor; prospect of shortages, especially in building skills, during May. Highway construction recalled last fall's crews during April.

HAMILTON, Stevensville — (341 jobseekers; 244 men, 97 women) Winter layoff of logging crews is terminating late in April, with prospect of full lumber employment in a few days. Less construction in the area than a year ago. Employment demand from trade and service is light. Texas beet workers arriving in numbers, are being used on berry farms and in orchards until beet season arrives.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (110 jobseekers; 57 men, 53 women) Migrants fewer as April floods disrupted their annual circuit; farm hiring also delayed by the same floods. Demand increased late in the month, for construction, railroad, trade, and farm workers. Area will experience labor shortage, probably in May, with prospect of demand exceeding supply through the rest of the season.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison—(360 jobseekers; 284 men, 76 women) Substantial reduction in labor reserve took place during April, with nearly full scale resumption of construction activity in the area and addition of nearly 100 workers at Canyon Ferry dam. Applicants suited to mining and smelter work becoming scarce. Adequate supply for farm employment, which also spurted as the season opened somewhat earlier than normal. Hiring at local brick plant is again a labor market factor after the slow winter season.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish — (1,168 jobseekers; 862 men, 306 women) Logging, sawmill and construction employment opened up rapidly during April, creating shortages ranging as high as 75 men. Full scale operation in the timber will be under way by May 15, absorbing another 350 of the local labor pool. Resumption of road construction and clearing on the Hungry Horse project will use up another 300 to 400, expected to be at full force during early May. Wholesale and retail trade employment is increasing gradually as industrial activity increases purchase volume.

Employment Gains 3,300 In Montana During Year

(Continued from Page 1)

employment rose 700 during the year, due in part to the intensified preparedness program, while a modest gain of 200 is shown in the service industries.

Heavy Seasonal Increases from March

In comparison with a month ago the construction employment gain of 4,100 leads the field, with service industries, trade, and transportation reflecting the influence of seasonal resumption to a somewhat lesser extent. Manufacturing indicated its seasonal stability with no change from March figures. Mining totals were reduced 400, all in the metal mine division, due to the seasonal outmigration of mine workers to farm operation and construction.

Very slight changes in March from February levels of average weekly hours and hourly earnings are shown. Accordingly there are only minor variations in the resulting average weekly earnings. Over the year period, however, a general upward trend of average hourly earnings and a slight general increase in average number of hours worked produced substantial gains in the matter of average weekly earnings.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(63 jobseekers; 34 men, 29 women) Shortage of skilled construction workers is in prospect. Three road projects, a new school building, and ten residences under construction are not yet at peak employment. Gypsum plant short ten workers, wage level low, new scale under consideration. April agricultural demand was heavy, and transients few. Result is 40 unfilled farm orders.

LIBBY, Eureka — (197 jobseekers; 155 men, 42 women; 38 men, 11 women, under 50) Labor supply more than adequate through April, though heavy hiring late in month began to reduce the reserve. Logging crews were mostly back at work by May 1, except for skidding and hauling. New planing mill is in prospect at local plant, also a new bank building is to be erected. Forest maintenance crews being called back on basis limited by severe appropriation cuts.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (321 jobseekers; 120 men, 201 women) Railroad is hiring extra gangs, will continue through May. Some yard storeman jobs open. Construction activities are slow. A grade school, truck terminal, and implement building are principal items; road oiling project awaits warmer weather. Retail trade and service expect heavy labor demand in late May and June as the summer season opens. Transient supply extremely limited.

MALTA — (39 jobseekers; 29 men, 10 women) Flood disrupted hiring but created heavy short-time demand for labor. All types are in short supply, with farm situation looking acute for May. Transient supply scarce. Some construction projects not yet organized for the season. Principal labor supply in sight is from schools.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry — (51 jobseekers; 28 men, 23 women; 15 men, 10 women, over 50) Shortages developing for construction of residences and commercial structures. Reserve supply has almost vanished. Transients are fewer than normal. Both railroads are hiring extra gangs, starting late April or

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INDUSTRY	THOUSANDS Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1951 Aver.	1952 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	156.7	155.8	154.6	151.7	151.0	149.9	144.6	143.3	144.1
Manufacturing	18.8	18.6	20.0	19.5	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.2	17.4
Durable goods	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.6
Lumber and timber products	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
Primary metals	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Other (2)	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	.9	.9
Nondurable goods	7.2	7.4	8.7	8.4	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.8
Food and kindred products	4.2	4.4	5.7	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.7
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other (3)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Mining	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.7	11.0	10.4	11.2	11.4	11.3
Metal mining	7.3	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.8
Bituminous and soft coal mining	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6
Contract construction	13.6	13.1	12.2	10.3	8.3	10.7	6.6	6.8	6.7
Contractors, building construction	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.4	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.3
Contractors, other than building	5.1	4.9	4.4	2.8	1.9	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.9
Contractors, special trade	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5
Transportation and utilities	24.2	23.9	23.4	23.1	22.5	23.0	22.4	22.3	22.3
Interstate railroads	15.4	15.1	14.7	14.5	14.0	14.5	13.9	13.8	13.8
Transportation except railroads	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Utilities including communication	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Trade	38.8	38.2	37.7	37.7	39.1	37.4	37.0	36.3	36.6
Wholesale trade	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.5
Retail trade	30.2	29.6	29.0	29.0	30.4	29.1	28.4	27.8	28.1
General merchandise and apparel	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	7.7	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0
Food stores	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Eating and drinking establishments	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.8
Automotive and filling stations	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
Trade not elsewhere classified	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4
Services and miscellaneous	19.7	19.6	18.8	18.3	18.2	18.6	17.7	17.5	17.7
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3.9	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5
Personal services	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Other (4)	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.9
Government	27.3	28.1	28.0	27.8	28.8	27.5	27.7	27.5	27.8
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	14.3	13.9	13.8	13.7	14.0	13.8	13.5	13.3	13.6
Selected Industries									
Manufacturing	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Transportation and utilities	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Trade	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4
Services and miscellaneous (5)	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time v
workers who worked or received pay durin
ending nearest the 15th of the month. F
members, personnel of the armed forces, d
and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Includes fabricated metal products, machin
trical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(3) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, a
manufacturing of non-durable products.

FIVE YEARS OF MONTANA IND

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2
1951	141.9	139.6	140.5

LABOR MARKET

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URS AND EARNINGS, SERIES 1950, 1951

vision of UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Cooperation With

he UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA[1]

By Major Industries and Months (Final Estimates Through June 30, 1951)

INDUSTRY	1950 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1950 Aver.	1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1951 Aver.	1952 Jan.	Feb.	1952 Mar.
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0	141.9	139.6	140.5	146.2	150.6	155.3	155.8	156.7	155.8	154.6	151.7	151.0	149.9	144.6	143.3	144.1
Manufacturing	16.0	15.7	15.9	16.4	17.7	19.0	19.5	20.1	19.8	19.4	18.6	17.6	18.0	17.1	16.5	16.4	16.7	17.7	18.6	18.5	18.8	18.6	20.0	19.5	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.2	17.4
Durable goods	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.2	10.5	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.1	11.2	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.8	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.6
Lumber and timber products	3.8	3.5	3.7	4.1	5.2	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.3	6.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
Primary metals	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Other (2)	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	.9	.9
Nondurable goods	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.7	8.4	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.8
Food and kindred products	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.7	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.7
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other (3)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Mining	9.6	9.1	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.5	11.0	10.2	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.7	11.0	10.4	11.2	11.4	11.3
Metal mining	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.4	7.8	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.8
Bituminous and soft coal mining	.9	.2	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.8	.9	.7	.8	.8	.8	.6	.7	.7	.4	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6
Contract construction	5.2	5.4	6.3	9.1	11.1	12.9	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.1	12.3	9.4	10.5	7.9	7.2	7.2	10.5	12.1	13.1	13.2	13.6	13.1	12.2	10.3	8.3	10.7	6.6	6.8	6.7
Contractors, building construction	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.5	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.7	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.4	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.3
Contractors, other than building	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.9	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.5	4.7	4.2	2.1	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.4	2.8	1.9	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.9
Contractors, special trade	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.5
Transportation and utilities	20.6	20.8	20.6	21.0	21.8	22.5	22.3	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.7	22.4	21.9	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.3	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.2	23.9	23.4	23.1	22.5	23.0	22.4	22.3	22.3
Interstate railroads	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.1	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.1	14.7	14.5	14.0	14.5	13.9	13.8	13.8
Transportation except railroads	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Utilities including communication	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Trade	33.7	33.4	34.2	35.8	36.1	37.3	38.2	38.8	38.3	37.6	38.1	38.8	36.7	35.4	34.8	35.4	36.8	37.3	38.5	38.7	38.8	38.2	37.7	37.7	39.1	37.4	37.0	36.3	36.6
Wholesale trade	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.7	8.3	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.5
Retail trade	26.4	26.1	26.8	28.4	28.7	29.6	30.3	30.6	30.2	29.3	29.4	30.5	28.9	27.4	27.0	27.5	28.7	29.2	30.1	30.1	30.2	29.6	29.0	29.0	30.4	29.1	28.4	27.8	28.1
General merchandise and apparel	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.5	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	7.7	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0
Food stores	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Eating and drinking establishments	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.8
Automotive and filling stations	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
Trade not elsewhere classified	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.0
Finance, inaurance and real estate	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4
Services and miscellaneous	17.5	17.4	17.8	18.4	18.9	20.1	19.8	19.6	19.5	18.6	18.0	18.0	18.6	17.5	17.4	17.6	18.2	18.8	19.7	19.9	19.7	19.6	18.8	18.3	18.2	18.6	17.7	17.5	17.7
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5
Personal services	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Other (4)	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.9
Government	26.9	26.7	26.9	27.5	27.6	27.4	27.2	27.2	28.0	26.6	26.5	27.6	27.2	26.9	26.8	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.3	27.1	27.3	28.1	28.0	27.8	28.8	27.5	27.7	27.5	27.8
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	13.5	13.6	13.8	14.1	14.2	14.5	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.3	13.5	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.3	14.2	14.3	13.9	13.8	13.7	14.0	13.8	13.5	13.3	13.6
Selected Industries																													
Manufacturing	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Transportation and utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Trade	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4
Services and miscellaneous (5)	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(3) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing of non-durable products.

(4) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations, and business not otherwise classified.

(5) Same as (4) above, also includes mining, finance, insurance, and real estate.

FIVE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7	136.4
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.6	140.5	146.2	150.6	155.3	155.8	156.7	155.8	154.6	151.7	151.0	149.9

MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Supplement

EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES, HOURS AND EARNINGS, SERIES 1950, 1951

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, Division of UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION

In Cooperation With

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS of the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FL-110—May 10, 1952 — Helena, Montana

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, WEEKLY HOURS, HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES(1)

By Months (Final Estimates Through December 31, 1951)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	1950 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1950 Aver.	1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1951 Aver.	1952 Jan.	Feb.	1952 Mar.
All Manufacturing	**59.02**	**58.76**	**60.42**	**60.55**	**62.66**	**62.42**	**64.38**	**66.88**	**67.30**	**69.25**	**68.34**	**72.69**	**64.58**	**70.31**	**72.32**	**69.96**	**70.91**	**72.87**	**71.98**	**75.13**	**73.40**	**69.64**	**72.28**	**71.27**	**75.06**	**72.13**	**74.77**	**75.68**	**74.52**
Durable Goods	55.89	55.74	58.28	57.18	61.04	61.47	63.94	69.14	70.03	71.87	69.39	73.35	63.87	73.74	74.21	70.60	71.69	74.16	72.91	77.23	74.91	70.64	76.26	73.32	77.89	73.95	76.27	78.91	76.80
Primary Metals	57.70	56.18	56.36	56.91	57.46	57.59	58.74	59.18	59.00	69.41	71.68	74.28	60.87	73.81	73.89	73.44	76.58	78.06	79.05	78.76	78.94	60.75	75.83	75.57	83.14	75.75	82.63	81.24	83.35
Nondurable Goods	63.21	62.73	62.31	64.72	63.53	62.23	63.32	60.95	61.12	65.51	66.37	70.36	64.10	63.50	66.43	66.54	67.53	68.44	68.10	69.22	68.59	66.27	66.71	68.40	70.37	67.52	72.11	70.05	70.63
Food and Kindred Products	55.27	56.19	55.79	54.83	57.70	55.78	57.87	56.04	55.90	57.82	58.31	62.13	57.13	57.53	57.59	56.86	59.67	55.87	57.89	59.36	61.37	60.20	60.73	62.04	61.91	59.39	64.28	61.20	61.16
All Mining	**60.30**	**60.49**	**63.39**	**63.85**	**63.67**	**61.49**	**63.17**	**65.08**	**74.29**	**74.32**	**76.98**	**78.76**	**67.27**	**77.54**	**78.47**	**76.00**	**78.04**	**79.60**	**81.42**	**77.94**	**81.46**	**81.60**	**81.11**	**78.18**	**87.37**	**79 84**	**87.50**	**84.89**	**82.91**
Metal Mining	59.11	58.15	58.26	59.58	61.75	58.74	60.23	63.43	73.15	73.09	75.37	77.54	64.98	76.09	75.63	74.47	76.28	78.19	80.74	77.48	81.44	80.31	78.87	76.51	86.20	78.37	87.12	83.77	83.15
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	**63.48**	**62.45**	**61.97**	**63.79**	**63.29**	**63.70**	**67.16**	**63.17**	**66.22**	**65.35**	**66.14**	**65.18**	**64.39**	**63.79**	**65.66**	**65.37**	**66.25**	**65.14**	**67.14**	**68.57**	**68.83**	**69.89**	**68.48**	**68.24**	**67.93**	**67.11**	**66.74**	**65.60**	**66.81**
Transportation	74.17	71.47	72.25	74.14	75.40	73.51	80.17	77.00	77.22	75.17	77.53	74.87	75.38	73.74	78.37	78.35	79.38	78.26	79.64	82.07	80.92	82.15	78.43	78.71	79.73	79.05	75.47	77 11	81.65
Utilities	57.89	57.97	56.49	58.13	56.17	58.41	59.16	58.82	59.28	59.76	59.27	59.97	58.47	58.58	58.52	57.81	58.65	57.19	60.03	60.73	62.06	63.10	63.39	63.18	62.36	60.54	63.28	60.93	60.42

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

INDUSTRY	1950 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1950 Aver.	1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1951 Aver.	1952 Jan.	Feb.	1952 Mar.
All Manufacturing	**38.0**	**37.7**	**39.1**	**38.1**	**39.4**	**39.0**	**39.3**	**40.9**	**40.6**	**42.5**	**42.2**	**43.0**	**40.1**	**40.1**	**41.7**	**40.6**	**41.2**	**41.9**	**41.3**	**42.5**	**41.5**	**38.8**	**41.8**	**40.6**	**41.4**	**41.2**	**41.2**	**41.2**	**40.7**
Durable Goods	36.8	36.4	38.5	36.7	38.7	38.3	38.6	41.8	41.7	42.3	41.0	42.2	39.4	42.3	42.4	40.8	41.8	42.8	41.8	43.6	41.9	38.6	42.0	40.4	41.6	41.5	41.1	42.0	41.1
Primary Metals	39.7	38.6	39.8	38.7	39.0	39.2	39.4	40.4	39.4	43.6	43.7	44.6	40.4	44.2	44.5	44.1	45.7	46.3	47.0	46.6	46.7	37.6	45.3	45.0	45.6	45.0	44.9	44.3	45.4
Nondurable Goods	40.0	39.5	39.5	39.9	39.9	39.7	40.0	38.9	38.6	42.8	43.7	44.0	40.8	38.4	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.9	40.1	40.2	38.7	41.5	41.0	41.0	40.0	41.2	39.9	40.1
Food and Kindred Products	42.8	43.4	43.2	42.0	43.9	43.9	43.8	41.8	41.9	43.3	43.7	44.7	43.2	41.6	42.2	41.4	42.0	40.4	41.5	41.6	42.5	41.6	42.6	41.9	41.6	41.8	42.7	40.7	40.5
All Mining	**37.6**	**37.7**	**38.6**	**37.5**	**37.8**	**36.1**	**37.1**	**37.4**	**42.1**	**42.2**	**42.0**	**42.6**	**39.1**	**42.0**	**42.2**	**41.2**	**41.9**	**41.8**	**43.4**	**41.7**	**42.8**	**43.1**	**42.8**	**41.7**	**43.0**	**42.3**	**43.2**	**42.2**	**41.4**
Metal Mining	37.8	37.1	37.3	36.9	37.6	35.6	36.5	37.7	42.7	42.3	41.7	42.7	38.9	42.1	41.8	41.5	42.0	42.4	44.3	42.1	43.8	43.8	43.1	42.3	43.0	42.6	43.4	42.2	41.9
Utilities	**40.1**	**39.9**	**39.0**	**40.1**	**39.1**	**40.5**	**40.9**	**40.8**	**39.2**	**40.5**	**40.2**	**39.8**	**40.0**	**38.9**	**38.2**	**38.0**	**38.2**	**37.1**	**39.3**	**39.1**	**39.1**	**39.6**	**40.1**	**39.2**	**39.0**	**38.8**	**40.4**	**39.0**	**38.5**

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	1950 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1950 Aver.	1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1951 Aver.	1952 Jan.	Feb.	1952 Mar.
All Manufacturing	**1.55**	**1.56**	**1.55**	**1.59**	**1.59**	**1.60**	**1.64**	**1.63**	**1.66**	**1.63**	**1.62**	**1.69**	**1.61**	**1.72**	**1.73**	**1.72**	**1.72**	**1.74**	**1.74**	**1.76**	**1.77**	**1.79**	**1.73**	**1.75**	**1.81**	**1.75**	**1.82**	**1.84**	**1.83**
Durable Goods	1.52	1.53	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.66	1.65	1.68	1.70	1.69	1.74	1.62	1.75	1.75	1.73	1.72	1.73	1.75	1.77	1.79	1.83	1.82	1.82	1.87	1.78	1.85	1.88	1.87
Primary Metals	1.45	1.45	1.42	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.49	1.46	1.50	1.59	1.64	1.67	1.51	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.62	1.68	1.68	1.82	1.68	1.84	1.84	1.84
Nondurable Goods	1.58	1.59	1.57	1.62	1.59	1.57	1.58	1.57	1.58	1.53	1.52	1.60	1.57	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.70	1.73	1.71	1.73	1.71	1.71	1.61	1.67	1.72	1.69	1.75	1.75	1.76
Food and Kindred Products	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.31	1.31	1.27	1.32	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.39	1.32	1.39	1.37	1.38	1.42	1.39	1.42	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.43	1.48	1.49	1.42	1.51	1.50	1.51
All Mining	**1.61**	**1.60**	**1.64**	**1.70**	**1.68**	**1.70**	**1.70**	**1.74**	**1.76**	**1.77**	**1.84**	**1.85**	**1.72**	**1.85**	**1.86**	**1.85**	**1.87**	**1.91**	**1.88**	**1.88**	**1.91**	**1.90**	**1.90**	**1.87**	**2.03**	**1.89**	**2.03**	**2.01**	**2.01**
Metal Mining	1.56	1.57	1.56	1.61	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.68	1.71	1.73	1.80	1.81	1.67	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.81	1.85	1.82	1.84	1.86	1.84	1.83	1.81	2.01	1.84	2.01	1.99	1.99
Utilities	**1.44**	**1.45**	**1.45**	**1.45**	**1.44**	**1.44**	**1.45**	**1.44**	**1.51**	**1.48**	**1.47**	**1.51**	**1.46**	**1.51**	**1.53**	**1.52**	**1.53**	**1.54**	**1.53**	**1.55**	**1.59**	**1.59**	**1.58**	**1.61**	**1.60**	**1.56**	**1.57**	**1.56**	**1.57**

(1) Revision of monthly estimates on basis of more complete reports. Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel. Average weekly and hourly earnings include overtime and other premium pay, not to be confused with rate of pay.

Metal mining and processing of the ores produced changed from a five day to a six day work week in October, 1950, with time and a half rate for hours over 40. The same industries experienced wage rate increases in December, 1951.

In the category of nondurable goods a six day week supplanted the five day schedule during the last three months of 1950. This included sugar beet processing, manufacture of fertilizers and insecticides.

THE MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATE SERIES

This is a supplement to the series published December 20, 1950, which provided final estimates for the years 1947, 1948, and 1949, and part of 1950. The final figures for 1950 and for 1951 up to June 30 are provided in this issue. Monthly estimates on a preliminary and a first revision basis are released through the **Montana Labor Market**, subject to review and adjustment in the light of more complete reports.

A complete file of Montana industrial employment data may be maintained by use of the annual summaries as issued, plus the monthly estimates. The latter are temporary and may well be removed from the file upon receipt of final figures for the period covered. Copies of the series issued Decembr 20, 1950, are available in limited quantity and may be obtained without charge so long as the supply lasts.

ARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES[1]

ecember 31, 1951)

NINGS

1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1951 Aver.	1952 Jan.	Feb.	1952 Mar.
70.31	72.32	69.96	70.91	72.87	71.98	75.13	73.40	69.64	72.28	71.27	75.06	72.13	74.77	75.68	74.52
73.74	74.21	70.60	71.69	74.16	72.91	77.23	74.91	70.64	76.26	73.32	77.89	73.95	76.27	78.91	76.80
73.81	73.89	73.44	76.58	78.06	79.05	78.76	78.94	60.75	75.83	75.57	83.14	75.75	82.63	81.24	83.35
63.50	66.43	66.54	67.53	68.44	68.10	69.22	68.59	66.27	66.71	68.40	70.37	67.52	72.11	70.05	70.63
57.53	57.59	56.86	59.67	55.87	57.89	59.36	61.37	60.20	60.73	62.04	61.91	59.39	64.28	61.20	61.16
77.54	78.47	76.00	78.04	79.60	81.42	77.94	81.46	81.60	81.11	78.18	87.37	79 84	87.50	84.89	82.91
76.09	75.63	74.47	76.28	78.19	80.74	77.48	81.44	80.31	78.87	76.51	86.20	78.37	87.12	83.77	83.15
63.79	65.66	65.37	66.25	65.14	67.14	68.57	68.83	69.89	68.48	68.24	67.93	67.11	66.74	65.60	66.81
73.74	78.37	78.35	79.38	78.26	79.64	82.07	80.92	82.15	78.43	78.71	79.73	79.05	75.47	77.11	81.65
58.58	58.52	57.81	58.65	57.19	60.03	60.73	62.06	63.10	63.39	63.18	62.36	60.54	63.28	60.93	60.42

URS

1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1951 Aver.	1952 Jan.	Feb.	1952 Mar.
40.1	41.7	40.6	41.2	41.9	41.3	42.5	41.5	38.8	41.8	40.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.2	40.7
42.3	42.4	40.8	41.8	42.8	41.8	43.6	41.9	38.6	42.0	40.4	41.6	41.5	41.1	42.0	41.1
44.2	44.5	44.1	45.7	46.3	47.0	46.6	46.7	37.6	45.3	45.0	45.6	45.0	44.9	44.3	45.4
38.4	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.9	40.1	40.2	38.7	41.5	41.0	41.0	40.0	41.2	39.9	40.1
41.6	42.2	41.4	42.0	40.4	41.5	41.6	42.5	41.6	42.6	41.9	41.6	41.8	42.7	40.7	40.5
42.0	42.2	41.2	41.9	41.8	43.4	41.7	42.8	43.1	42.8	41.7	43.0	42.3	43.2	42.2	41.4
42.1	41.8	41.5	42.0	42.4	44.3	42.1	43.8	43.8	43.1	42.3	43.0	42.6	43.4	42.2	41.9
38.9	38.2	38.0	38.2	37.1	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.6	40.1	39.2	39.0	38.8	40.4	39.0	38.5

NINGS

1951 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1951 Aver.	1952 Jan.	Feb.	1952 Mar.
1.72	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.74	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.73	1.75	1.81	1.75	1.82	1.84	1.83
1.75	1.75	1.73	1.72	1.73	1.75	1.77	1.79	1.83	1.82	1.82	1.87	1.78	1.85	1.88	1.87
1.67	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.62	1.68	1.68	1.82	1.68	1.84	1.84	1.84
1.66	1.67	1.68	1.70	1.73	1.71	1.73	1.71	1.71	1.61	1.67	1.72	1.69	1.75	1.75	1.76
1.39	1.37	1.38	1.42	1.39	1.42	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.43	1.48	1.49	1.42	1.51	1.50	1.51
1.85	1.86	1.85	1.87	1.91	1.88	1.88	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.87	2.03	1.89	2.03	2.01	2.01
1.80	1.80	1.79	1.81	1.85	1.82	1.84	1.86	1.84	1.83	1.81	2.01	1.84	2.01	1.99	1.99
1.51	1.53	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.53	1.55	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.61	1.60	1.56	1.57	1.56	1.57

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Along th Field Su

ANACOND (80 jobseekers; for constructio a year ago. I placements onl usual at this p

BILLINGS, Laurel, Red L men, 210 wom 50) Increasing tion contracto trade, and fo late April. M ment is a proc onal layoffs o Red Lodge. construction a surplus. Pros duction throu fuels is being

BOZEMAN —(117 jobseel struction of hi on nearly ful that all qualif work by May operators, ele in short suppl

BUTTE, V jobseekers; 2 employment farms and co construction a year ago, r projects. Cle heavy, especi Increased sup seeking farm them directed

CUT BAN 32 women) R jobs, constru roads on wi service emplo should conti expansion of tinuance of Present labo some of who to work in f

DILLON women) Co local labor t employment behind that for tractor c ranch work shortage of persists.

FORSYTH seekers; 18 struction dep grain elevato but most of rig. Farm transients in

FORT BE 3 women) April; a fai avert acute all other lab ject starting work, will l jacent area mostly of s shortage ex fall season.

GLASGO jobseekers;

Depletion of Available Labor Proceeds Rapidly

(Continued from Page 1)

west migrated extensively into the area during the month and a sufficient supply of that skill is at hand for needs in the immediate future. Present operations are concentrated on the original diversion flume section to bring it to the level of the main structure.

State Highway Employment Gains

Employment on road and bridge contracts in the state system more than doubled during April, from 375 at the end of March to 873 in late April. The maintenance crews likewise expanded to an 830 total, an increase of 80 in the month. Comparable figures a year ago were 680 and 777, showing a net employment increase of nearly 250 this season over last. Contractors were operating on 265 miles of highway, 11 bridge jobs, and two facility operations.

Further expansion of highway crews is anticipated as work resumes on 48 miles of road contracts suspended last fall, and on four bridges and an underpass. New contracts have been awarded on 74 miles of road re-construction, three bridges, and three gravel crushing jobs. Other contracts are to be offered at intervals through the summer season. The peak of seasonal employment demand from highway contractors is ordinarily dated about August or September.

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

early May. Employment demand in trade and service expanding. Twelve oil exploration companies active, with more scheduled to enter the field.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior —(439 jobseekers; 263 men, 176 women) Seven road projects are using 150 construction men, supply adequate until May 15, when further expansion is scheduled. One new building contracted, two others under way. Logging employment has resumed for work at lower levels, will be deferred to May 15 in higher areas. Sawmill overhaul completed, crews back at their jobs. Farm labor supply all at work, dependent upon transients for future needs.

POLSON — (142 jobseekers; 105 men, 37 women) Lumber mill re-opened in April, recalling old crew and few replacements. Logging crews being called back for early May. All construction skills at work on school houses and residence units. Demand for farm workers is principally for experienced hands on seasonal basis.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad — (24 jobseekers; 12 men, 12 women) Fewer farm transients than in recent years, local supply of farm labor is all employed. Building construction demand heavy; oil fields, trade, and service have full crews for the season. Will need carpenters in May, and highway construction men for job just starting. Outside recruitment will be necessary, as local reserve is gone.

SIDNEY — (101 jobseekers; 84 men, 17 women) Reserve supply of labor depleted rapidly in April, with resumption of heavy construction program. Experienced farm help growing scarce, with transient flow less than for normal seasons. Addition to sugar plant and general improvement program using crew of 30.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	April 1952 (2)	Mar. 1952 (3)	April 1951	Mar. 52 to Apr. 52	Apr. 51 to Apr. 52
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	149,500	144,100	146,200	5,400	3,300
Manufacturing	17,400	17,400	16,700	0	700
Durable goods	10,500	10,600	10,000	—100	500
Lumber and timber products	6,100	6,100	5,300	0	800
Primary metals	3,500	3,600	3,600	—100	—100
Other (4)	900	900	1,100	0	—200
Nondurable goods	6,900	6,800	6,700	100	200
Food and kindred products	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Other (5)	1,700	1,600	1,500	100	200
Mining	10,900	11,300	10,400	—400	500
Metal mining	8,400	8,800	8,200	—400	200
Bituminous and soft coal mining	700	700	600	0	100
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	100
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	600	600	500	0	100
Contract construction	10,800	6,700	10,500	4,100	300
Contractors, building construction	3,800	2,300	3,700	1,500	100
Contractors, other than building	4,200	1,900	3,900	2,300	300
Contractors, special trade	2,800	2,500	2,900	300	—100
Transportation and utilities	22,500	22,300	22,300	200	200
Interstate railroads	14,000	13,800	14,200	200	—200
Transportation except railroads	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Utilities including communication	5,100	5,100	4,800	0	300
Trade	37,200	36,600	36,800	600	400
Wholesale trade	8,600	8,500	8,100	100	500
Retail trade	28,600	28,100	28,700	500	—100
General merchandise and apparel	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
Food stores	4,400	4,300	4,000	100	400
Eating and drinking establishments	7,100	6,800	7,200	300	—100
Automotive and filling stations	5,100	5,000	5,000	100	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,000	6,000	6,500	0	—500
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,500	4,400	4,200	100	300
Services and miscellaneous	18,400	17,700	18,200	700	200
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,700	2,500	2,700	200	0
Personal services	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
Other (6)	13,400	12,900	13,300	500	100
Government	27,800	27,700	27,100	100	700
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	13,600	13,600	13,700	0	—100
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Transportation and utilities	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Trade	5,400	5,400	5,500	0	—100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 586 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 919 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs — (82 jobseekers; 64 men, 18 women) A steady employment demand is in sight for May, probably to the limit of the local supply. Two sawmills re-opened in April, all mills fully staffed at present. Logging resumed in April, earlier than usual. Railroad relocation at Cabinet Gorge has passed peak of employment demand.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey — (35 jobseekers; 25 men, 10 women) Shortage of workers in construction and agriculture is developing, with prospect of continuing through the summer. Virtually all qualified applicants are now employed. New REA construction, two highway jobs, and oil exploration are among labor demand factors. Cafes short on service help.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN APRIL 1952 AND APRIL 1951

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 5-10	
	Apr. 1952		Apr. 1951		Apr. 1952		Apr. 1951		Apr. 1952		Apr. 1951							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Anaconda	81	14	136	32	80	8	130	20	79	8	79	26	103	80	105	117	48	57
Billings	411	117	353	84	850	222	988	234	644	224	504	204	473	263	458	431	232	268
Bozeman	115	43	135	59	117	28	123	17	306	108	320	124	130	140	257	273	37	47
Butte	207	16	160	27	471	34	393	23	272	45	210	62	231	206	448	379	232	268
Cut Bank	30	5	35	10	119	26	62	18	62	29	101	45	70	68	56	88	51	56
Dillon	55	14	121	35	70	11	51	14	139	59	139	47	60	56	30	161	20	29
Forsyth	52	12	36	11	25	4	102	21	42	12	48	3	29	25	33	87	13	16
Fort Benton	48	15	32	17	6	0	11	1	123	55	54	27	55	56	16	15	6	7
Glasgow	67	18	190	40	69	13	141	12	328	123	158	51	143	69	319	182	14	30
Glendive	93	36	34	12	13	1	52	13	192	55	78	23	77	35	321	90	11	22
Great Falls	381	101	315	77	412	79	852	243	660	244	574	196	291	185	433	723	197	276
Hamilton	29	8	20	1	341	101	284	51	187	17	127	28	115	114	41	75	66	78
Havre	102	31	56	16	110	11	72	12	217	65	243	70	115	145	124	139	33	32
Helena	525	214	169	57	360	144	386	116	553	263	486	280	160	166	618	672	91	123
Kalispell	395	173	433	164	1,168	232	1,261	417	450	149	711	247	81	95	536	783	201	457
Lewistown	101	21	35	6	63	5	140	24	136	48	91	33	147	114	98	62	51	68
Libby	38	5	35	9	197	63	186	46	46	18	52	29	42	32	59	90	93	107
Livingston	152	22	146	33	321	48	286	57	167	62	160	52	113	94	119	127	42	59
Malta	24	4	48	21	39	2	146	33	83	22	87	40	65	40	83	79	4	74
Miles City	141	43	70	21	51	9	99	16	210	87	104	51	106	65	157	79	21	55
Missoula	119	33	177	54	439	94	771	192	372	112	310	100	218	166	316	301	267	290
Polson	61	18	38	7	142	33	158	35	60	28	79	34	78	50	63	91	65	71
Shelby	102	43	44	9	24	2	59	10	215	76	273	95	106	132	137	98	15	25
Sidney	43	11	23	4	101	22	128	33	186	53	183	19	67	112	187	81	26	58
Thomp. Falls	15	3	19	7	82	15	124	24	63	24	70	23	70	97	75	78	45	70
Wolf Point	56	18	34	7	35	10	43	13	168	66	81	30	107	58	124	59	12	18
TOTALS	3,443	1,038	2,894	820	5,705	1,217	7,048	1,695	5,960	2,052	5,322	1,939	3,252	2,663	5,213	5,360	1,893	2,661

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1951	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1951	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1951
All Manufacturing	**$74.52**	**$75.68**	**$69.96**	**40.7**	**41.2**	**40.6**	**$1.83**	**$1.84**	**$1.72**
Durable goods	76.80	78.91	70.60	41.1	42.0	40.8	1.87	1.88	1.73
Primary metals	83.35	81.24	73.44	45.4	44.3	44.1	1.84	1.84	1.67
Nondurable goods	70.63	70.05	66.54	40.1	39.9	39.7	1.76	1.75	1.68
Food and kindred products	61.16	61.20	56.86	40.5	40.7	41.4	1.51	1.50	1.38
All Mining	**82.91**	**84.89**	**76.00**	**41.4**	**42.2**	**41.2**	**2.01**	**2.01**	**1.85**
Metal mining	83.15	83.77	74.47	41.9	42.2	41.5	1.99	1.99	1.79
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	**66.81**	**65.60**	**65.37**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	81.65	77.11	78.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	60.42	60.93	57.81	38.5	39.0	38.0	1.57	1.56	1.52

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